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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1871. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ANOTHER WAR IN AFRICA.

Condition of the Prince of Wales

War in Africa.

LONDON, November 28.—War has broken out in Africa on the route pursued by explorers. Captain Stanley and four of his men were killed in a battle with the natives, Stanley himself being ill with fever at Unicanyem.

Execution of the Communist Leaders.

PARIS, November 29.—The execution of the Communist Rossel was attended by a clergyman of a Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bourgess by the Roman Catholic clergyman. Rossel jumped from the convict carriage immediately after it halted. He looked very pale and walked with difficulty toward the spot assigned to him, even although he was supported by a clergyman. Ferre was lifted from the wagon and placed on the ground immediately after Rossel. He appeared to recover his strength immediately, and walked with a firm step. Bourgess was then taken out, and the sentence of the court martial was read. At the conclusion of the ceremony Rossel handed his handkerchief to the attending clergyman and in a cool manner had his eyes blindfolded. There were thirty thousand soldiers present. The different bands struck up the music of a brilliant march almost immediately. This was played until the troops were far from the scene of execution. The finale of the tragedy has produced a very deep sensation in the camp at Sartory, in Paris.

Condition of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, November 29.—The latest bulletin from Sandringham reports that there has been no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales since yesterday. The fever is not so great, the patient is easier, and obtains some sleep, by which he is greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the case, anxiety in regard to the result is not removed.

LONDON, November 29.—The physicians' bulletin, dated six o'clock this evening, says the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet day. As an indication that the condition of His Royal Highness is not considered dangerous, it may be stated that his physicians consider it necessary to go off to their celebrations each day. Should the case become critical, bulletins would be published every hour.

LONDON, November 29.—Midnight.—At a late hour to-night there was no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

A New Cabinet in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, November 29, Evening.—The King of the Belgians has commissioned M. Georges Francois Thonisseu to form a new Cabinet.

The Burgomaster of Ghent, at the head of a deputation of four hundred citizens, today waited upon M. Jules Bara, the well known liberal statesman, and presented an address expressing admiration of his political principles, and the hope that he would again be called to participate in the administration of the government. M. Bara was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of M. Frere Orban.

Germans Fortifying the Vosges Passes.

PARIS, November 29.—The Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the passes of the Vosges.

VIENNA, November 29.—Baron Von Lavegeau, Minister of Austria to Holland, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. Prince Mettennich has asked permission to retain his post at the head of the Austrian legation in Paris, which he has held since 1859.

The Cholera in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 29.—There has been a large increase in the number of cases of cholera in Stamboul during the last three or four days.

Marriage of General Sickles.

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch from Madrid gives an account of the marriage of General Sickles, Minister of the United States. The ceremony was attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. Among those who honored it with their presence was Marshal Serrano, late Regent of Spain. The dispatch gives the name of the bride as Miss Creigh. General Sickles and wife left Madrid the day after their marriage for Liverpool, where they were to take steamer for New York. Some of his friends say he will not return.

Sensation in Madrid Over Havana Affairs.

MADRID, November 29.—The Government to-day received a dispatch from Havana, announcing the execution of the medical students for profaning the cemetery where the remains of Castanon were interred. The news created a profound sensation, and the Ministry immediately convened to consider what action to take. The departure of the mail steamer, to have sailed to-day from Cadiz for Cuba, was postponed for twenty-four hours.

The Trade Mark Convention.

VIENNA, November 29.—The first treaty negotiated by Count Andreassy since he came into office, being that concluded with the American Minister, John Jay, for the protection of trade marks in the United States and Austria, was done in duplicate, which were deposited in the archives at Vienna, Pesth and Washington. The treaty is written in three languages, English, German and Hungarian.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, November 29.—The Pope on yesterday, in replying to an address, expressed confidence in the triumph of the Church. He protested against all ideas of compromise with the rulers of Italy.

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch dated Berlin yesterday says: The Prussian Foreign Office has received intelligence that the German sailors who were under confinement in Rio de Janeiro have been released by order of the authorities.

BRUSSELS, November 29.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King, and the people are satisfied with the accomplishment of their object and have dispersed, and order prevails throughout the city.

VERSAILLES, November 29.—The first snow of the season here made its appearance last night.

BERLIN, November 29.—The press throughout the country comments with indignation upon the frequent assassinations of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France, and the almost total immunity of the perpetrators from punishment, and demand of the military authorities energetic and efficient action to put a stop to the outrages.

Bismarck was unable to attend the opening of the Prussian Diet, in consequence of protracted indisposition.

BERLIN, November 29.—The German squadron of evolution is ordered to practice in the Atlantic.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamer Nestorian has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 29, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s, 93; 5-20s, 65s, 92¾; 5-20s, 67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Cotton easy; middling Uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7¾d; middling 7¾d; sales 10,000; corn 32s 3d; cheese 66s.

ANTWERP, November 29.—Petroleum—Refined 47¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1871.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal sold at noon to-day, prices ranging from $3 35 for lump to $5 to for stove, a fall off from the prices realized at the last monthly sale, except in chestnut, which ranged at $3 85 to $4 20.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Arrived, steamer Humboldt, from Stettin, and the Westphalia from Hamburg.

MAYOR HALL TO BE ARRESTED.

Judge Brady, it appears, granted an order of arrest for Mayor Hall on a similar complaint to those against Tweed and Connolly. The fact was known at City Hall during the forenoon, and Hall soon disappeared, it is supposed to secure bondsmen and save the annoyance of remaining in custody on Thanksgiving. The bail bonds will be for ten million dollars, requiring the sureties to justify in two millions.

SAVINGS BANK EXHIBIT.

The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank states the assets at $457,000, and liabilities $474,000, if the securities realize full value. The depositors will receive ninety-five per cent., less necessary expenses. The loans include $148,000 on personal security, without collateral.

The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank reports that all the deposits will be paid in full, the smaller ones at once.

VERDICT RENDERED.

A verdict was given for the United States in the case against Harvey Barnes, to recover $54,547 on account of fraudulent invoices of imported sugar and molasses.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

Freights west from New York, Boston and Philadelphia have advanced to ninety-three cents per cwt. to Cincinnati; $1 to Chicago, $1 20 to St. Louis, and other points proportionately.

Herman Linderman, a well-known German journalist, died at Jefferson City, Mo., Sunday night. In 1849 Mr. Linderman was editor of the Drechen *Zeitung*, and was sentenced to death for connection with the insurrection of that year, but escaped to this country.

POLITICAL.

John Quincy Adams Favors the Passive Policy.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has written a letter, which will appear in the Missouri *Republican* to-morrow, in which he warmly indorses the so-called "Passive Policy" for the Democracy in the next Presidential election. In the course of the letter he says: "I am satisfied that such a course would be wise and patriotic, and I should be be glad to see the Democracy adopt our sun such a resolution. I regard the present Administration as a national calamity, a continuance of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice, not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, corrupt and arbitrary; because, more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of good men of all parties; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the Government of Jefferson Davis ever did; because its chief can conceive of no means of free government but military force, and no motive of public action but private profit. Four years more of such an education in family patronage and martial law will so blunt the keen sensibilities of popular liberty that our political incubus might as well remain at fixture. Now I believe the Democratic party is a powerless one to relieve us and think it is without hope of extrication the next election. I have no doubt that if the votes of any of the States lately in rebellion were necessary to elect the Democratic candidate, they would be thrown out in counting. A mere majority, even if it could be mustered, will not be permitted to elect a Democrat to be the next President. Nothing will then remain but civil war or submission to a usurper, and it is difficult to decide which alternative would inflict the irreparable injury upon the habit of free government. To dismiss an incompetent official and avoid a governmental crisis, the Missouri policy offers the only reasonable possibility which is offered.

"But while I frankly avow my partiality for the project, I do not overlook the very serious obstacles to its adoption. It must subdue the pride of party and break the bands of party discipline. Now there are few more obstinate passions than the sentimental emotion, which men offer to that vague abstraction, party glory; and not many of the creeds of theology are as despotic as a 'platform.' It will be a difficult task to bring a party yet glowing with the recollection of a mighty past, and but now burning in anticipations of a great future, to yield the bent of the column and the command of the field to allies who were yesterday enemies. Nor is there any strong guaranty that these allies will not flinch from the last. Party leaders are scheming famous for the high moral courage which can abide the storm of Northern pressure that follows the rupture of party ties; but if they dare drag down the gauntlet for a duel to the death with the President, it might be possible for the Democracy to rise to the height where the humiliation of the partisan is lost in the satisfaction of the patriot. But it is charged that the sacrifice will surrender the whole scheme of reconstruction, leave the South bound to its enemies. I cannot believe that the protest against a dictatorial government can be weakened by joining a bandit to the throne. It is because it is hostile to civil liberty. Will the enemies of free government thus disband because they unite with those who have sickened and suffered from the delight of corruption? Can friends of the constitution preserve and protect it more strenuously by refusing to hold up their hands? Are we forsaken if our own friends refuse to help us face it further? It seems to me, on the contrary, that the strength of the cause against this movement would bring to the rescue of the principles of democracy would bring to the rescue of the principles of democracy would bring to the rescue of the principles of democracy

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

Mr. M. F. Egan has been appointed Business Manager of the COMMERCIAL, *and is authorized to transact business for and in the name of the Company.*

THE COMMERCIAL will not be issued to-morrow.

ALL reports concerning the contents of the President's message are declared to be purely imaginary, as nothing is known about it, only that the document will be sent promptly to Congress on Monday.

THE records of Mr. BLACKMORE's term as Mayor are curious and instructive. From what there appears he has a right to count on the support of a numerous class of persons—at least as many of them as have not reached the Penitentiary. Fines "remitted" and offenders "discharged" occur with marvellous frequency—in fact, there appears to have been some rather remarkable things done in this line. And it would be instructive to ascertain how much of the rowdyism and scoundrelism which have since disturbed the city is traceable to this style of treating offenders. The excuse is that the ex-Mayor is such a kind hearted man! But it may fairly be asked, how far shall this sort of thing be carried, and whether one term is not as much as our city should be required to stand.

THE extraordinary exactions imposed by the city and State officials on the merchants and shippers of New York have aroused the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and the subject is to be thoroughly investigated. These exactions are not a particle more unjust or destructive than the exactions imposed by the new steamboat law on the navigators and shippers on the Ohio river and through them on internal commerce—indeed nothing could be more so, and Congress will be appealed to to grant relief without delay. Let boat owners, navigators and shippers press their demand with all their energies. Their cause is just and Congress must listen. Nor need it listen long, as between right and wrong there need be no hesitation. There must be prompt action, and the unjust exactions removed.

THE "Mudlarks" of "Bull Run" are expected to come out strong for BLACKMORE on Tuesday. Citizens who have not the honor of belonging to the highly useful associations of this description, will, it is presumed, be not less vigilant in recording their preferences. There is a good deal of Mudlarkism abroad, and citizens who have not reached the conclusion that it is best to surrender the city up to this element are expected to say so. It is precisely this that appeals to the better citizens for the "resurrection of the ballot." Every "Mudlark" will vote—how many times we are not so certain. Citizens of the other sort, what are *you* going to do?

THE citizens of the Eighteenth ward will hold a meeting to-night to take steps with reference to the extraordinary introduction of voters designed to do duty on Tuesday. When the election or defeat of a candidate is sought to be accomplished by influencing with proper means the actual voters, no one can reasonably object. But when colonization, or ballot-box stuffing, is resorted to every good citizen has an interest in thwarting the plans of the evil-doers, for every man's right is assailed. Any attempt to introduce the tactics of Tammany, and play the part of "Boss TWEED" in Pittsburgh will, as it ought to be, resented,—and it is precisely this that the citizens of the Eighteenth ward propose to do to-night.

THE proposition to disband the Democratic party, which is the meaning of "Passivism," has had already the effect to bring a number of the "old war-horses" of the party to the front to utter most earnest protests. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is a conspicuous actor of this class, and his acting, in whatever *role*, has for a long time been greatly admired by "crowded houses," as they say of histrionic actors. He declares that it will never do to disband the party, and the Baltimore *Sun* echoes the sentiment. A reaction against the passivists may be looked for. The lamentation of the BLAIRS has already begun to produce disgust—the less emotional of the leaders maintaining that there will be at least a merit in dying decently.

IT was MAYOR BLACKMORE, not HALL, who first took a position against processions distasteful to the roughs and "Mudlarks." When HALL, a few months ago in New York, undertook to suppress the Orangemen, he was simply putting in practice that which BLACKMORE attempted in Pittsburgh three years before—and he was no less unsuccessful. When BLACKMORE undertook to suppress the GRANT procession the public sense rebelled, just as it did when HALL, at the bidding of the Irish Roman Catholics, attempted the same thing towards the Protestants. The opportunity has not yet occurred for HALL to try his luck before the people again, but BLACKMORE is doing it; and with him the question of the right to parade is fairly at issue.

THE improvement of the Ohio river and the new steamboat law are two important questions in which Pittsburgh is deeply interested. But they should be kept separate, and considered on their respective merits. It is doubtful, therefore, whether it was the highest wisdom in the River meeting, Tuesday evening, to connect them. By connecting the two questions, which are in no manner antagonistic, there is danger that there will not be the directness of effort which should be given to both. A deep interest is felt in regard to them, but the line of argument and mode of procedure are independent. In the minds of many persons who are interested in both, equal importance attaches to the two questions, and it is but natural that they should become blended. It is gratifying to know that the claims of the Ohio river are being acknowledged to an extent they were never before, and it is to be hoped that the injustice of the steamboat law will be made apparent and a remedy applied at an early day. It is believed that being kept separate both objects will be better served and the efforts of those engaged in promoting them rendered more effective.

THE *Post* manifests a disposition to examine into the antecedents and qualifications of candidates for the city offices. This is well. If there was more of it the public would be better off in the long run. But the *Post* has paid particular attention to the candidates for Mayor, and omitted any reference to the candidates for the important office of City Treasurer. In some respects this is a more important office than Mayor, especially in view of the alarming disposition in the land to attack the money bags. The only candidates before the public for this office are Mr. MAGEE, Republican, and Mr. STARK, the Reform-Democratic BLACKMORE-independent candidate. Now Mr. MAGEE invites scrutiny—the more rigid the better—into his capacity, antecedents, everything that has any bearing on his fitness for the position. It is to be hoped that Mr. STARK is not less willing. Perhaps he is not known as well as is Mr. MAGEE—perhaps he is better known. Be that as it may, does he wish an examination, thorough and searching, such as Mr. MAGEE is willing to submit to, touching his qualifications, antecedents and general fitness for the responsible office of City Treasurer? Such a course would be at any time perfectly proper—sometimes it becomes specially so.

IS THERE no possible way of putting a stop to the bloody anarchy which prevails throughout Mexico? So far as is known, the war now raging has not a single political or patriotic principle underlying it, and is nothing more than a conflict of selfish and unscrupulous plotters for the spoils of position and office. JACK CADE and his ragamuffin followers were decent christians in comparison with these cutthroats who are hacking and hewing at each other year in and out. One grows sick of the everlasting round of "manifesto," "pronunciamento" and "demonstration," with the deadly harvests that follow in their train. Owning no other control than that of their unbridled passions, and yielding allegiance to nothing except their own blood-thirsty instincts, humanity cries aloud against their internecine strife. "The people," (they are not a people, they are simply a herd,) it is stated in our telegrams of yesterday, "are expressing fears of American intervention." It would be the most blessed chance that ever befel that unhappy country should the developments and exigencies of the future call for an American protectorate over those human mustangs, who, like their equine counterparts, need for their management a fearless rider, a curb bit and a spurred heel.

AMIABILITY AS A QUALIFICATION FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The admirers of JAMES BLACKMORE evidently regard amiability of temper and manners as the first qualification for the Mayoralty. A sweet temper is an excellent thing, especially in a woman. We would not underrate the value of good temper and good manners in a man if found united with solid qualities. But sugar is a poor article of diet. The physical wants of the body require something more substantial and nourishing.

The people of Pittsburgh have tried Mr. BLACKMORE as Chief Magistrate of the city, and found him eminently sweet. Unfortunately they did not find anything else in him as magistrate.

Perhaps the Republicans of the city will remember how the torchlight processions were assaulted by mudlarks and ruffians as they marched through the streets in the Presidential campaign of 1868. But as some of the admirers of the "amiable" Mr. BLACKMORE appear to have forgotten these things, or treat them as trifling affairs, we propose to advert to a few incidents.

On the night of the 6th of October, 1868, the Grant and Colfax Clubs of the First, Second and Fourth wards, Allegheny, and of the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, Pittsburgh, marching in procession up Wylie street, were assaulted by brick-bats and other missiles hurled at them as they passed up the street. The assailants were driven off by the Clubs, and fortunately no blood was shed. This attack had been *threatened days before*. The "amiable" Mayor (BLACKMORE) issued his proclamation of October 7th, 1868, in which he promised to keep the peace. It was evidently written the day before its date; for on the same day, in the form of a supplement to his proclamation, he wrote and published in all the newspapers, over his own signature, the following:

"As a means towards accomplishing this good and desirable end, I *earnestly suggest* to the clubs of either party a *complete cessation* of all parades, now that the day of election is so near at hand, when the public peace must be preserved for the sake of the undisturbed sacred right of the ballot.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor."

On the night of the day on which the Mayor's proclamation was issued, the Grant and Colfax clubs were again attacked on Water street and Wylie street, and several persons badly hurt by stones and other missiles hurled upon their ranks. The present Mayor of Allegheny City was struck on the head and fell senseless on the ground. The "Mudlarks" drew their revolvers and fired several pistol shots into the ranks of the clubs. An interchange of shots then took place, and over twenty pistol shots were fired. The casualties were as follows, extracted from our issue of the next day:

Patrick Quinn, shot in the leg.
Patrick Burns, do.
Edward McGann hit on the head with a boulder. Very severe contusion.
A man named Coyle shot in the leg.
Patrick McGann shot in the thigh, Patrick Enright badly beaten on the head.
Thomas Sullivan, Daniel Connolly, Patrick Enright, Thomas McMahon, knocked down, &c.
Mayor Blackmore while attempting to get through the crowd to *preserve peace* had his arm caught *between a gate and a fence and slightly injured.*

On the morning of the 9th of October, we expressed our opinion of the gentle policy of the Mayor, in dealing with mobs, as follows:

"MAYOR BLACKMORE having recommended that ward clubs and other political organizations shall cease to show themselves in the streets, we propose to submit the question to others and have suggested that at some future time, *all who do not agree to the cowardly and humiliating proposition shall parade in a body.* In our judgment MAYOR BLACKMORE and his cowardly proposal should be rebuked, and a remake more proper than such a turn out would be does not occur to us. If MAYOR BLACKMORE cannot preserve the peace, and maintain the rights of citizens, they will do it themselves and take care of him too."

So much for the *efficiency* of the "amiable" BLACKMORE, as a Chief Magistrate.

OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York, "earnestly suggested" the same policy in reference to the Orange procession in that city of the 12th July last, that is to say, that it should not take place,—a proposition which met with the scorn and indignation of all right thinking men. Do the people of Pittsburgh wish a repetition of BLACKMORE as Mayor, in the Presidential campaign of 1872? The best possible service that can be rendered to Mr. BLACKMORE, the gentle and amiable, is to keep him in a *private* station, which with him is the post of honor. Let him stay there.

THE Cobden Club, an English free trade organization, has lately published a collection of statistics of the trade of France for the two years 1859 and 1868, in which an attempt is made to prove that while the whole trade of that country has only increased thirty-seven per cent. in nine years, yet, that in those countries having commercial treaties with France it increased eighty per cent., the gain being due to the treaties. For instance, it is stated that while the value of the French trade with England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Holland, was in 1859 only 1,697,000,000 francs, in 1868 it had reached the sum of 3,175,000,000 francs, in consequence of free trade treaties having in the interim been concluded with those countries. This inference, however, is by no means necessarily correct. The countries named are the nearest neighbors of France, with which her commerce would naturally increase most rapidly. Moreover, while ostensibly vindicating the free trade policy of the Emperor, England is arguing her own case. It is not to be wondered at that Great Britain should desire the continuance of the free trade policy with France, when under it the value of her exports to that country advanced from 540,000,000 in 1859 to 1,125,000,000 francs in 1868. It is to be observed, too, that while the imports from England during that time increased at the rate of 125 per cent. the value of the exports to England did not advance in anything like the same ratio. So far as England is concerned the advantages of the treaty have been like the handle of a jug—all on one side, and that side her own.

A SINGLE bad man may give an evil name to a whole neighborhood, a corrupt municipality may inflict injury upon a nation. Thus the American character, which on the continent of Europe has always had an unenviable notoriety for extravagance, is now, in consequence of the rascalities of TWEED and his fellow-robbers, in danger of being also saddled with a reputation for downright dishonesty. M. PAUL DE CHAILLU and his wife, having returned from a visit to Sweden, states that even the peasants of that country are well acquainted with the fact that some twenty millions of dollars have been stolen from the citizens of New York, and that they shrewdly add that no one will be sent to prison for it. The name of TWEED is said to be as well known as that of JUDAS, and to be held in pretty much the same odor. When REUTER, the continental news agent, sent over Europe the announcement of TWEED's re-election, the liberal journals of Belgium, France and Germany mourned over it as a triumph of crime, while the conservative press cited it as proof that the American people were not capable of self-government. Notwithstanding the reform victory in New York, it will be some time before we recover from the injury inflicted upon us in this way by the misdoings of the Tammany gang, while if, after all the show that has been made of bringing them to book, they should be allowed to escape without punishment, a blow will be stricken at free institutions which will echo around the world.

THE Illinois *Staats-zeitung* in a late issue gives some interesting details concerning the manner in which Israelitish sufferers by the fire in Chicago have been relieved by their co-religionists. It is estimated that Jewish business men there lost not less than twenty millions of dollars, but immediately after the catastrophe they went to work in a systematic way to provide relief for those of their brethren who had been completely burnt out. The result is, it seems, that though there are fifteen thousand Jews in Chicago, not one of them is seen to apply for aid to any of the general or special Relief Committees of the Gentiles. The lodges of the Beni-Israel of the city at once made an appeal to the members of the order throughout the United States, which appear to have been not illiberally responded to. At least this is the opinion of the *Staats-zeitung*, which says that up to the fifth of November, $18,000 had been received and paid out to one hundred and thirty-five families. In order to provide permanent relief for needy Israelites $50,000 are still required, and it is hoped that the money will be furnished by the Jews of the country. The plan or principle on which they proceed in giving aid is certainly the right one, which consists in placing the sufferers in a position to aid themselves. It is claimed, we believe justly, that to live on alms is peculiarly odious in the eyes of the Jew, and that among no other nationality fewer beggars by profession are met with.

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.

No well informed American will be grieved to learn that the Jesuits are daily becoming more and more dissatisfied with their position and alarmed at their prospects in the German Empire. Most readers will recollect that when the Order of Busybodies had accomplished its infamy in South America and in Europe, and was not only suppressed by the Pope, but was formally banished from all countries ruled by Bourbons, it found a friend in FREDERIC the Great. The great King was ostentatiously the protector of the persecuted, and the permission he gave the Jesuits to live in his dominions was as much the dictate of contempt as of compassion. He was not afraid of them, as he did not believe it possible for them to do any mischief among his subjects. Of course, this was a mistake, and they have been working evil in Prussia always and continually. At length they have incurred the resentment of power in a degree which they are not likely to survive. They feel that the water is running even to the throat, and, therefore, as a Berlin letter states, "they are beginning to pack up their effects." We are told that Prince BISMARCK's organ, the North German *Zeitung*, is growing ever more relentless in the warfare it wages against them. It denounces them as the "Black Internationals which are not a whit better than the others, the Red Internationals." In fact, the kinship between the two political tendencies is too obvious to be mistaken or misunderstood, and both are equally hostile to the progress of any social state which rests on individual right and development. In Germany and on the continent of Europe generally, the Red International is a socialist who denies to the individual the legitimate fruits of his superior abilities and industry, and who seeks to reduce all to the level of the dead level of universal equality and stagnation. He would destroy family life, knows no country but the place in which he may realize his pernicious theories, and denounces patriotism as a vice. The Jesuit also is "a man without a country." Wherever the church is, there is his country: patriotic interests have no place in his heart, if he happens to have a heart, and to uphold the cause of the church by all means legitimate and illegitimate he is pledged by vows and motives so powerful that he is no more capable of resisting their appeal, or refusing obedience than a corpse is capable of voluntary motion. Indeed *sient cadaver* is the venerable and approved simile which expresses the Jesuit's attitude towards his official superiors, who use him in building up and maintaining the edifice of ecclesiastical authority on whatever ruins of country or humanity may be necessary as its foundation. Belgium, as BISMARCK's organ remarks, has long been "the meeting place of both the Black and Red Ultramontanes, the irreconcilable enemies of Germany," and indeed of whatever government they hate, or tolerate the interference of enemies who seek to disorganize and destry it in the interest of superstition or of anarchy. The Jesuits consistently labor in the dark in the cause of the anarchy of socialism, feeling well assured of being able to make its results profitable to the promotion of their own ends.

A SINGLE railroad leading from Cincinnati to any of the coal fields within easy reach, provided with facilities for coal weighing and delivery, will smash the Pittsburgh Ring forever.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Our Cincinnati contemporary is figurative, but we infer that he means that "a single railroad" could supply the wants of that city, which must be very small, or the "coal fields" in extremely "easy reach,"—both these conditions would have to be present to give a grain of truth to the remark. If you can "smash" things so easily why don't you go ahead? A foolish man once built a mill remote from any stream of water, and was constantly bragging what he could do with it if the water only flowed that way; with that little thing added he could "smash" all the mills in the country.

Water Works and Fires in Cities.

A plan of water works for large cities is proposed by an engineer in New York, which it is claimed would furnish an effective means of preventing extensive conflagrations. Concisely stated, the plan is the distribution of water under a high pressure say from one hundred to two hundred pounds to the square inch. This mode of distributing power is not new in its application to small areas. Sir William Armstrong having some years ago brought it into use in England for wharf cranes and other purposes where steam power was either inconvenient or unsafe. Some of the city water works of England also deliver their water under such a head that the pressure is utilized for a number of minor purposes, such as blowing church organs, driving washing machines, and other work of a light character. Properly carried out, it is stated that the system would not only give cities a much more effective control over large fires than any fire apparatus on the present plan can do, but that it would also furnish motive power for elevators in warehouses, printing presses, machine shops, and all works not using power on a very large scale, more cheaply and safely than through the ordinary mode of developing power from steam. While the reduction of insurance rates which such a control over fires would produce, would also be a further advantage. It is claimed that, had the streets of Chicago been lined with pipes carrying water under such a pressure, and the advantage thereof been developed in its manufactories, warehouses, dwellings and public institutions, it would have been next to impossible for the conflagration to have occurred. Whether the plan is as feasible and valuable as is claimed, we are not competent to judge; but since whatever system promises the conditions to the greater safety of life and property deserves to be fairly and impartially studied, it might not be amiss for our Water Commissioners, and those who are familiar with the use of water in pressure engines, to give the subject investigation, with a view to ascertaining its practicability for adoption here.

THE New York *Sun*, which for many months has carried at its head the name of "our later Franklin, the great and good Dr. Greeley," now hauls it down in the most ignominious and contemptible manner imaginable. What would be thought of the heartlessness of a man who, having by the most passionate protestations of unbounded affection and honorable purpose gained the tenderest love of a maiden's heart, should at the very moment of his triumph, while yet the blushing girl was fashioning her soft phrases of surrender, withdraw his arm from her waist and coolly inform her that it was all a joke, that their temperaments, views and habits were unsuited to each other, and that what she had taken in trembling earnest, was on his part intended only for a bit of harmless flirtation? If the shamed and insulted girl had a "big brother" with the least spark of manhood in his composition, there would perhaps be some broken bones before the matter were finally adjusted. Yet of exactly such a grievous wrong has the *Sun* been guilty. How it coaxed, and wooed, and wantoned, and fanned its victim with balmy airs, and fostered it with tender dews, until the coy plant of confidence, slow of growth as it proverbially is, sprung at last full blossomed and full statured, turning all its beauty and fragrance toward the deceiver who had planted it, and became cold and bitter as icy Caucasus, declaring that "Dr. Greeley ought not to be counted upon to lead in the National reform movement."

The results of Dr. Wines's trip to Europe as United States Commissioner to organize an International Prison Congress for 1872 are fully and satisfactorily stated in a pamphlet just issued by him in London. Dr. Wines has been in Europe since July last, and sailed for New York a few days ago. His mission has been very successful. Both on the continent and in England his scheme was seconded with enthusiasm. At a meeting held in London, over which the Earl of Carnarvon presided, Dr. Wines gave an account of his enterprise. When he first went to England, he found the Social Science Association ready to aid him. On the Continent he opened communications with the governments of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Each of them was asked to appoint Commissioners to a General Congress, to name a cooperating committee at home, and to supply full information about the prisons of their own country. These requests were readily granted. In many cases, Ministers manifested a strong personal interest in the subject—at Florence and Berlin especially. The Doctor was received everywhere most cordially, notably so in London, where Lord Carnarvon recognized his efforts in a flattering way, and Archbishop Manning moved a vote of thanks for his services, which Sir C. Adderley seconded, and the meeting adopted heartily. The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Congress includes the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Bishop of London, Archbishop Manning, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Sir John Packington and many other distinguished names.

A BOATMAN'S association has been organized in Baltimore, whose object is to form an association co-extensive with the country, that Congress may learn the strength and amount of capital invested in the steamboat interest, and also that by their united efforts they may be able to induce the Government to moderate somewhat the rigor of the acts of Connavigation by passed in reference to river and ocean all questions connected with this particular interest, and from time to time make suggestions and lay down rules which shall benefit as well the capitalist whose money is invested in this branch of commerce as the passenger and those who patronize them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A young lady, with a number of others who were injured by a railroad accident near Boston, was carried to a hospital. The surgeon came round and said to the fashionable Miss: "Well, madam, what can I do for you?" "Doctor, one of my limbs is broken." "One of your limbs?" said he; "well, which limb is it?" "Oh, I can't tell you, doctor; but it's one of my limbs." "One of your limbs," thundered the doctor, out of patience; "which limb is it; the limb you thread a needle with?" "No, sir," she answered with a sigh: "it is the limb I wear a garter on." The doctor attended to her, and then said: "Young woman, never say limbs again in a hospital: for when a woman gets as fastidious as that, the quicker she dies the better."

Last week Brazil, Indiana, was visited by three English gentlemen who were sent to this country by the Iron and Steel Association of England, to investigate the practical working of Bank's Puddling Furnace, and report upon the merits of the same. While here, they have been making a tour through the principal iron and coal districts of the country, visiting the coal-fields of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the iron region of Missouri, with the mills and furnaces of St. Louis.

Much interest now attaches to the system of teaching the two sexes together. An attempt has been made to introduce this into the St. Louis schools, and with much success. It is well known that this has been the rule rather than the exception in schools and academies in the rural districts of this country, and it seems to be a very generally received opinion that much more good than harm accrues from this system; the principal educators of the country agreeing in the opinion that no better way can be found to bring the two sexes together without that false glamour which obscures their knowledge of each other than to put them side by side in the daily drill of a good literary institution.

At Chemnitz, in Saxony, one of the most important factory towns in Germany, there are at the present moment 8,000 engineers and ironmolders on a strike for a reduction in the hours of labor from twelve to ten a day. For some time past the factory workers of Saxony, like those of Switzerland and Belgium, have carried on an agitation for ten-hours' working day, under the leadership of prominent members of the International. The success of the metal workers of Verviers and the victory of the Newcastle strike acted as a stimulus upon the engineers and iron-molders of Chemnitz, but the employers turned a deaf ear to their solicitations.

Hardly any more forcible illustration of the old maxim that what is one man's loss is another's gain has ever been given than that afforded by the late Arctic calamity. The hardy mariners had conquered even cold to earn an honest and independent livelihood. All was swept away. But on the other hand some of the Greenland fleet were arriving in port just after the Arctic calamity with cargoes of oil, which had already advanced forty cents per gallon. They were unwillingly reaping the rich benefits of other sailors' mishaps. The dose from which one may die may save the life of another.

The Boston *Advertiser* has some just and timely comments on the subject of the responsibility of savings banks and financial institutions, taking for its text the remark of a director of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, that he "had never attended a meeting of the board and knew nothing of any irregularities." The *Advertiser* says, truly, that to "assume an office, thoughtless of the responsibility it involves, is weakness and inefficiency. To assume it for the sake of the position and to neglect its duties is at once mean and dishonest. Persons of either class should never be thought of to fill such offices as the one under consideration."

The report of the Register of the Treasury states that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the tonnage built within the limits of the grand divisions into which the country is divided was 5,631 tons less than for the preceding fiscal year. During the year 1870 the tonnage built on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was 170,116 tons; in 1871, 150,863 tons. Pacific coast, 1870, 12,720 tons; 1871, 3,923 tons. Northern lakes, 1870, 57,326 tons; 1871, 44,577 tons. Western rivers, 1870, 56,859 tons; 1871, 72,729 tons. It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the tonnage built on the Northern lakes and Western rivers, and a large falling off on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

The cable brings news of a tragedy characteristically a sign of the times. A steamer crowded with pilgrims from Algiers, *en route* to Mecca, via Suez Canal, was run into and sunk. Seventy-five of her passengers were drowned. In old days these pilgrims toiled slowly on the way of their pilgrimage, and one by one left their bones bleaching on the sand of the desert. Now they go in crowds, by steam, and are slaughtered also *en masse*. Probably, however, even with such accidents, the death rate is lower than of old.

It is rumored that Messrs. Tweed, Connolly and Hall have determined to come together and make common cause against the suits instituted by Mr. O'Conor. The story goes that as they will in all probability be defendants alike, they have a better chance for an acquittal if they band together than they will if each fights his battle alone. Stranger things than this have happened.

The following estimate of the supply of cotton from all the ports of the world, for the year ending September 30, 1872, is from the most trustworthy source: Crop of the United States, 3,225,000 bales; supply from the East Indies, 1,500,000 bales; Brazil, 250,000; Egypt, 330,000; from other countries, 250,000. Add to the above the excess of stock in European ports, 254,000 bales; excess in United States ports, 1,000 bales; in spinners' hands, 300,000 bales, making the total supply for the year of 6,479,000 bales. Allowing that the entire consumption for the entire year will be at the rate of 126,000 bales per week, within rate can only be reduced by the extremely low price, there would be on hand at the end of the year 2,9,000 bales.

Several public pamphlets having been translated into the Norwegian language gratuitously for the counties, efforts will be made to have some of the Department reports published in the same language, and for this purpose a few of the Government officers will ask Congress for an appropriation in order that this end may be reached.

An old English paper thus describes the mode in which marriages were celebrated in that country a hundred years ago. Miss Flora Bettyson may will be shocked: Married in June, 1760, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer of Great Tossom, near Bothbury, in the county of Cumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotten, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, and a great quanity of beef; 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with 8 half-ankers of brandy made into punch; 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and 96 bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 500 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity.

Here is something new and to be thought about. The ship Herald of the Morning, Capt. Winsor, was at Marseilles (France), 95th inst., loading steel rails for San Francisco. It is generally believed that Great Britain can supply railroad material cheaper than any other country, but it seems not, for the Herald of the Morning sailed from Bremerhaven, thereby passing the British Islands, on her way to Marseilles. She would not have incurred the consequent expense, not to mention the risks of intricate navigation, unless there was a corresponding compensation.

Ex-Secretary Cox corrects the impression that he desires to succeed Mr. Sherman in the Senate for Ohio, and is covertly working for that end. On the contrary, he affirms that he has no personal interest or feeling in the present canvass, beyond that of any private citizen who desires to see his State worthily represented. When he left the cabinet, it was to resume the practice of his profession, which he has now engaged, and has no wish or expectation of returning to public life.

The trial of what is known at the Treasury Department as the "Spice case," in which certain officers of the revenue are charged with having improperly weighed certain imported articles in accordance with an understanding, and receiving pay therefor from the importers, began at Boston yesterday.

Montreal is now added to the list of disappointed cities. The recent census gives her a population of only 107,225, and she claimed to have at least 130,000. The census-takers will be sent around again. There are over 25,000 inhabitants in the villages surrounding the city.

Scientists are busy at work trying to explain the phenomena of the "shails of fire" and the fierce flames that seemed to descend from the clouds upon the fated villages in the great western conflagrations. The most probable theory is that they were bodies of inflammable gases generated by combustion, wafted by the wind in advance of the fire, and suddenly bursting into flames by contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Here is a pretty little story of the kind hearted ness of Farepa Rosa—our Farepa, the wishing echoes of whose wonderful voice are still lingering in our ears. Not long ago in New York city, a boy with his violin held diagonally across his body—he was too fatigued to hold it as he should—commenced an air from "Masaniello," and passers-by stopped to listen. As he warmed in his song they crowded about him, and he, the little waif in the enchanted multitude, held them all spell-bound. As he finished, and the last low notes of his melody died away, we approached, and taking him by the hand led him away. Fed, clothed and happy, he was taken before Farepa-Rosa and his wonderful playing accompanied then by the skilful touch of the artist, he again sang the air from the opera. There was no acting, no stage depiction of passion, but the rare, rich voice, the sympathetic expression he gave to his music, won the praises of his audience and an education for the stage.

California emigrants have a summary way of disposing of marauders. A party of 500 were encamped near Council Bluffs recently, when one of their number murdered a young herder. When the news of the deed reached the camp, search was made for the murderer. It was found that he had been arrested and taken before a magistrate. An emigrant tersely describes what followed: "We, the 500 emigrants, quietly marched to the Justice's court and demanded the prisoner. They refused to give him up. We, the 500 emigrants, took him, tried him, condemned him, and hung him on the same tree he had murdered his victim under. 'Farewell, vain world,' were his last words, as the mule walked away and left him there. We, the 500 emigrants, followed the mule."

The small-pox is rapidly increasing in New York. During the past week there were fifty-seven new cases of small-pox in the city, and, it is expressly stated that the disease prevailed not only among the poor occupants of filthy tenement houses, but among the most wealthy residents of the fashionable quarters.

There has been considerable yellow fever in New Orleans during the fall, and strange to say, instead of breaking out in the neighborhood of the French market, as usual, among the tenements of the low Dago" quarter, it took hold among the fashionable and well-to do people. The last death occurred only a few days ago.

A party of English capitalists, guided by the Hon. J. Ross Browne, are exploring the tule or bottom lands of the south of the Sacramento river, with a view of purchasing a large tract for the purpose of reclamation. It is proposed to apply the Holland system of dykes to the lands.

Aid for Chicago by Methodist Churches.

The Methodist church in Youngstown, Ohio, gave Dr. Thomas $1,000 on last Sabbath to aid in rebuilding the Methodist Churches in Chicago.

The church in Oil City, Pa., contributed $750 for the same purpose on the previous Sabbath.

Franklin, Pa., has given $1,000 for the same cause, and large collections are expected from other points.

PERSONAL.

General Gorloff, the Russian representative *pro tem* at Washington, is a soldier and a scholar. He is the author of several works on military tactics. For some time past he has been superintending the manufacture of arms for his government, at Hartford, the Czar having entered into a large contract for weapons with a large firm in the latter city. Like all of his countrymen General Gorloff gained the good will of all Americans with whom he came in contact, and was probably one of the most popular men in Hartford.

Professor Raphael Pumpelly, of Harvard University, was elected State geologist of Missouri a day or two ago. Among the candidates were several well known scientists who have reputations in this department not only in America but also in Europe.

The Bishop of the Russo-Greek Church on the Pacific coast has ordered the prayer for the President of the United States contained in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church to be used by the Greek priests.

The New York *Standard* says it is understood that on the first of January George William Curtis will resume the position of editor-in-chief of the New York *Times*. The present editor, Mr. Lewis J. Jennings, in that position, has proved himself a journalist whose abilities have only been equalled by his resources, and both have extorted the admiration of the public. Nevertheless, some of the stockholders and subscribers to the paper have advised that a gentleman be placed in charge of the *Times* who is better acquainted with our country than is Mr. Jennings, and whose sympathies in that direction are stronger than in the present chief. Mr. Jennings will probably continue on the paper.

If long hair be the glory of woman, then there is a glorious young lady in Boston. She was presented the other day to give a private exhibition of her beautiful head of long and heavy black hair. Her height is five feet three inches, and when she is standing erect her hair falls to her feet, and trails a quarter of a yard on the floor. It is seventy-five inches in length. Says the New York *Tribune*: "Here, indeed, is a favored young person! No need has she of chignons, nor of braids, nor of Sarah Nor of tricopherons compounds; and Eve herself, the primal and perfect woman nowly planned, had probably no greater wealth of tangled charms. Discarding all moral principle, we are tempted to lapse into the meanest kind of pun, and to pronounce this Boston beauty the greatest *hairess* in America, and probably one of the best behaved of girls. There! we have done it; so hastily asking everybody's pardon for our verbal misdemeanors, we drop the subject, that we may sin no more."

The Queen of Holland, who interested herself warmly in the literary people in London while visiting there some time ago, made much of the authoress of "Dora Thorne," now residing in Rome more recently, bestowing the greater part of her attention on the studios, and especially noticing Mr. Buchanan Read.

A countryman who recently visited Greenville, Tennessee, the home of Andrew Johnson, had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out into a joyful exclamation: "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at somethin' afore long. I tell yer, they can't keep him down; no, they can't," and walked on.

Pitting from Small Pox.

The terrible seaming and pitting of the face, neck and other exposed parts of the body, consequent upon the severe attacks of the small-pox, are well known. It is noticeable, however, that the scalp is always exempted from marks, even after the severest form of the disease the covering afforded by the hair preserving it from pitting. Remembering this fact it recently occurred to an English physician, while watching a photographer using cotton-wool to shut out light in the process of "vignetting" photographs, that the material, if applied to the face and neck of small-pox patients, might give a protecting influence somewhat similar to that afforded to the scalp by the hair, and thereby prevent or modify the subsequent pitting. Having under treatment a couple of cases of convalescent small-pox, he therefore applied cotton wool to protect the face. The disease in each case was of the distinct form. One of the two, a girl, age fifteen years, had an abundant eruption, which in the unprotected parts of the body, went through the usual successive changes. In both cases the parts covered by the wool were left without a vestige of marks. The mode of application was as follows: On the first appearance of the eruption patches of cloth about an inch square were washed over with collodion, and immediately covered with a thin wadding layer of fine wool; the wool readily adhered if applied before the other of the collodion evaporates. When the whole of the face, etc., was thus covered, the wool was brushed over with a solution of starch or gum. The starch or gum was occasionally re-applied to the edges of the wool to prevent any shifting by the movements of the face. This covering was kept on until the dry crusts fell off the other parts of the body. In view of the results of the experiments, the mode of treatment would seem worthy of further trial.

The Reported Tin Mines in Utah.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* discredits the reports about the discovery of a tin mine in Utah, and intimates that they are in the interest of stock-jobbers. It says: "A Washington telegram says it has been analyzed there, at the land office and by private assayers, and proves to be syenite. Syenite, as few persons but editors and miscellaneists know, is a kind of granite. Here then, perhaps, we have struck bed rock, we have got down to the granite. That is it. If the specimens at Washington came from Utah, as, with the beautiful faith of childhood, we firmly believe they did. Our advice, then, to the Utah tin folks is this (proceeding on the basis of the above reported intelligence)—organize a Syenite Quarry Company, cash capital $100,000, all paid in, and supply the Mormons with good stone houses.

Some one set afoot in the newspapers, a few months ago, an absurd report that the Postoffice Department would pay $300,000 for a million mutilated and defaced postage stamps. The result has been that persons, all over the country, have been industriously gathering these stamps, and some of them have already sent them to the department in great numbers. One deluded woman in Connecticut sent in this week 19,500 of these stamps, carefully tied up in bundles of fifty each, and requested that the Postmaster General send her the proportion of the $300,000 that her contribution was worth. Postmasters in various parts of the country have also written kindly that Sunday and day schools are engaged in collecting large quantities of these canceled stamps under the impression that they are valuable for the manufacture of paper mache.

The New York Workingmen's Union is said to be breaking up with dissention. The painters, blacksmiths, stairbuilders, and joiners have severally given notice of withdrawal. The grounds of dissatisfaction are the alleged perversions of the organization from its original design to the political interests of a few of its members.

A COUNTY clerk in Iowa recently received a note reading as follows:

Mister Kleve—*Sur*—Iasoo marrg lisens to wunst for Mister ——— and Mis ——— for sucumstances requl'sin to marry i be orf. They is old enuff. ——— ——, step mother and ant.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REA,

C. G. MANSFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TREVEIS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1871.

The local money market was very active and firm, and good rates were paid by borrowers for loans. Very little paper can be placed with private lenders under twelve per cent, and there is a very fair class selling at that figure. A great amount of paper has been made from the late run of coal which is held largely by our banks and bankers. Much of this takes the place of matured paper held previously.

Thanksgiving will be observed closely by all the banks and banking houses, insurance offices, &c. There is little activity in local stocks, but there is a steady investment demand for Allegheny Valley bonds, both the 7-30s and the new 7s. Of the miscellaneous stocks, Columbia oil still holds a front rank. A few transactions in it lately at $20, but it is firmly held by the large owners as a good paying investment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	78
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacifics	113½

The gold premium quietly slipped down to ten and three-eighths and remained most of the day at that lower point—lower than it has been during the present year. Later in the afternoon it advanced an eighth. It is said that the bull party, in view of the large amount of gold coming out the next thirty days, have apparently withdrawn from the market, awaiting for something to turn up favorably. And indeed it is not unlikely that with the heavy imports over exports, and the annual interest charge of one hundred and twenty millions on our securities held abroad, to mature in time, that our stock of specie, that this clique may mark up the price again, but with the present condition of affairs we may look for a postponement. At present the bear element has control of the market, and may hold the field for some time to come.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 29, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. & R.	91¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Del. & Hud.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Reading	112¾	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Pitts. & Ft. W.						
Mich. Cen.	116	116	116	116	116	116
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Cen.		126½				
Clev. & Pitts.	125	125	124		124	124½
C. & N. W.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Do. pref.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	103½	103½	103¾		103½	104
St. Paul	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Do. pref.	78	78	78		78	78¼
Tol. & Wabash	64	64	64		64	64
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	96	96	96		96	96
Ohio & Miss.	42¾	42¾	42¾		42¾	42¾
Do. 1st pref.		113½				
Do. pref.		52				
Union Pacific		78				
N. J. Central		104				
Canton		58				
W. U. Tel.	67¾	67¾	67¾		67¾	68
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾		46¾	46¾
Adams Ex.		53				
Wells F. Ex.		50				
American Ex.		59				
U. S. Ex.		40				
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾			110¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	88¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	57¼
Catawissa preferred	40
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	56¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the 2d call of the Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 28.—A considerable amount of pig iron was received, but the bulk of the receipts were put in on old orders, and the demand was sufficient to absorb the balance. The market closed firm at full prices. Manufactured iron is also firm. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	No. 1 mill $37@38
No. 2 foundry	$36@39

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$39 Car-wheel $55@60

RIDGE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$38@39 Mill $36@37
No. 2 foundry	

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 40@1 50 Wrought $1 80@2 00

BAR IRON.

Common ₰ lb	3½ Charcoal 5

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes $5 50@5 75 Mule shoes $6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 30, 1871.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Common fleece.....50@55c Combing fleece.....55@56c
Fine fleece.....56@56c Tub washed wool 60@65c
Unwashed wool.....39@40c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1871.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, with a supply on sale larger than that of the week previous, was slow, with prices from 10c to 30c lower. The advices from the East were unfavorable, and in consequence buyers were disposed to be very cautious about making purchases as most of them had lost money on their shipments. On Thursday the number of buyers here was fair, the small interior towns of the State being well represented; cattle sold slowly, as buyers seemed to have no faith in the markets. At the season of the year the markets are well supplied with poultry and game, which decreases the demand for beef. This week the trade opened up slow; buyers had returned from the East and all reported very bad markets at both Philadelphia and New York, with prices from ½c to 1c lower than the week previous. As yet very little stock has been sold and none of it has been taken by buyers for New York and Philadelphia. They are very offish in their manner, and are evidently determined to purchase at lower prices or let it be shipped through on first hands.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale has for some time been light, but it looks as if this branch of the trade was reviving a little. There is a growing demand for stockers, with but few offering, and prices have advanced a shade. A few weeks ago it was almost impossible to sell them at any price; now there is considerable inquiry for them, not only by the farmers of the surrounding country, but by dealers for shipment. Prices are steady at from $3 50 to $4 00 ₰ 100 lbs. The following are the current rates for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to $3 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $3 75; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs during the week just closed has been very heavy, in fact, for a day or two it was impossible to unload and pen them, and both cattle yards and sheep pens were required to yard the arrivals. The demand during the week was fair, for had it not been that would have been done with all the hogs would be hard to say; but the supply was so largely in excess that buyers, knowing well that no delivery would be experienced in getting all they wanted, were not disposed to pay old prices, and hogs dropped at least 50c @ 100 lbs, and even at the decline they were not disposed to operate heavily, as most of them were getting a supply on commission, a good many going forward in first hands.

On Tuesday the market was slow and dull, not many hogs changing hands, but there is a slight improvement over last week, hogs selling probably from 5c to 10c higher, though the feeling is not improving, as there are still some hogs in the pens unsold that have been for over a week. Until the run is worked off, and the supply becomes lighter, dealers do not look for much change. New York shippers all report the market there bad, with a supply largely in excess of the demand. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia, $4 40; good to prime, Philadelphia, $4 25@4 30; choice to prime New York, $4 05@4 15; rough to common, $4.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale last week was unusually light; yet there seemed to be enough to supply the demand. Eastern advices, which always have an effect on the market here, were bad, and under this influence there was no change in prices. Had it been for the bad state of the markets East, dealers could have advanced prices, but as there was no prospect of improvement East, they failed to do so. This week the supply is again light, but the demand is correspondingly so, and sales are made slowly at the following prices: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

Cattle.

No.	HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
21	20,400	$4 75@5 00	17	15,300	$4 25
17	16,150	3 90 2	17	15,725	3 85
17	16,575

THE VERY LATEST.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Great Fall of Snow—The Mormon Situation—Young's Case Undisposed of.

SALT LAKE, November 29.—The mail carrier from Cottonwood arrived this evening, having left there yesterday. He reports six feet of snow on the level and drifts of twenty to one hundred feet. The principal mining claims, however, manage to continue as usual. The Emma mine operations are uninterrupted.

The Mormon Journal says that notwithstanding the crusade against, the Latter Day Saints they can heartily join in thanks and prayers to God, as they know from past experience that when their extremity has been greatest their deliverance and triumph have also been nearest, and on these accounts and many others, the people of Utah will heartily join the Mormons in thanking God for his mercy.

The motion to quash the indictment against Brigham Young and others for murder is still under hearing before the United States District Court. The result is anticipated with much interest.

Communication with the mines of Cottonwood is dangerous.

Further account of loss of life by snow slides are received.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1871.

ALLEGED IMPROPER PROCUREMENTS.

In the case against Smith, Gould and Martin, growing from the transactions of Black Friday, the jury came into Court this evening, and the foreman announced ten in favor of a verdict, and two were holding out. He asked the Judge to make inquiry whether improper inducements were held out to these two. The Judge sent them back, saying he would consider the question if they did not agree on a verdict. The jury were locked up for the night.

PATENT CASE CLOSED.

The patent case of Humaston vs. American Telegraph Company, for alleged breach of contract, and in which $100,000 was claimed, was closed to-day in the United States District Court, by a verdict of $75,000 for the plaintiff.

BAIL NOT ARRESTED—CONNOLLY IN JAIL.

Mayor Hall has not been arrested. Ex-Comptroller Connolly was locked up in Ludlow street jail this afternoon. He left his apartments at the New York Hotel yesterday and accompanied by two deputy sheriffs scoured the city in quest of bail, but without success, and at length Connolly was forced to admit further search to be useless, and he reluctantly consented to be conveyed to jail. The conduct of McGovern in withdrawing his name from his bond was especially painful to the ex-Comptroller. He was provided with comfortable bedding and left to his gloomy reflections. As though in mockery of his present humiliating position the first object which met his gaze on entering the jail was a full size portrait of himself as he appeared in the days of his prosperity. Connolly appeared much depressed in spirits, and looked in fact a broken-hearted man.

THE BALL IN HONOR OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

Was given by a committee of citizens at the Academy of Music to-night. The assemblage comprised the very best citizens of both sexes. The decorations were magnificent and in excellent taste. The three proscenium boxes occupied by the Grand Duke and suite were festooned with the American and Russian flags, and adorned with flowers. At the back of the stage was a fountain, the waters changing rapidly into all colors, and making a beautiful special effect. In the corridors were large photographs of the Russian imperial family, while a banner on either side of the stage represented the Emperor and Empress, separating the serfs and President Lincoln liberating the slaves. The stewalk in front of the dress circle on Fourteenth street was canopied and carpeted, and to this this grand Duke drove up at half-past ten, where he was received by Gen. McDowell and Mr. E. W. Stoughton, and conducted to his box. His appearance there was announced by Julien's band playing the Russian national hymn. Gov. Hoffman and wife and Minister and Madame Catacazy arrived before the Duke, who wore the uniform of a Colonel. The commencement of the music was the signal for the grand promenade, and soon the floor was crowded, everybody striving to get a good look at the distinguished guests. In a few minutes the excitement subsided. The Grand Duke descended to the floor, leading the wife of Governor Hoffman, who was his partner in the opening dance, "The Lancers." His vis-a-vis were Major General McDowell and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, and the side couples were Governor Hoffman and Madame Catacazy and Richard Irvin and Miss Blodgett. The Grand Duke subsequently danced with other ladies, and seemed to enjoy himself very much. Nilsson Hall was connected with the Academy of Music, and used as a supper room. The wines and viands were of the choicest kinds, and in abundance. Among the distinguished guests present were Henry Clews, Esq., Prof. Morse, Generals Kiddoo, Vodges, Ingalls, McKeever, Cullum, and Newton, U. S. A.; Generals Shalerfink and Varian, N. Y. N. G.; Miss Christine Nilsson, Admirals Rowan, Gadon and Smith; Judges Wallace, Judges Barnard, Brady, Bedford and C. P. Daly; James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Jas. E. Montgomery, S. J. Masy, Collector Murphy and ex-Collector Shook.

ARRIVED.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

MINOR ITEMS.

An expedition of Catholics, to teach the natives of Ecuador mechanic arts and farming, sailed to-day in the Ocean Queen.

The Health Officer reports the cholera disappeared from the Bay. The steamer Franklin will be allowed to come to the city on Sunday.

Coal fell fifty cents per ton at auction to-day, in spite of the cold weather.

The Government steamer, General McAllster, to be used as a dredging bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, was launched to-day.

A portion of the bridge of South Brooklyn gave way last Friday, from the pressure of the immense stock of grain in the warehouse. Damage $8,000.

THE BIBLE WAR.

There was a full to-day in the Bible war at Hunter's Point. The "Lord's Prayer was read in the school without interruption. Kate Dennew, expelled as a leader of the disturbances, applied for a readmission, but was refused. Some suspended scholars were allowed to return. Four policemen remain on duty in the school. The principal is still subjected to insult in the streets, but expresses the belief that the Catholics of the place don't generally approve of the disturbance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Matamoras dates state that General Trevino telegraps the revolutionists at Monterey that he has captured the greater part of the city of Saltillo in the late battles, and is pressing the siege vigorously. Sixteen hundred Government troops were hemmed inside, and the water supply cut off. He reports that General Quiroga had reinforced him with troops and supplies from Ceralvo. The capitulation of Saltillo is hourly expected by the insurgent sympathizers.

The canal is still open at Buffalo, but fears were entertained that it would be closed by ice last night. A large amount of grain is ready to be forwarded by the canal, should mild weather follow the present cold snap.

Advices from Yokahoma, Japan, state that telegraphic communication between Nagasaki and Osaka will soon be completed and direct communication with Europe and America insured.

It is announced that James S. Morgan & Co., of London, borrowed $5,000,000 for the Pennsylvania Railroad on debentures of the leased Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and that the offers therefor reached $12,500,000.

The indications were that the Penobscot river (in Maine) would close last night. This would be earlier than in any season for twenty-seven years.

SIX Ku-Klux prisoners from York county were taken before Judges Bond and Bryan, at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, on writs of *habeas corpus*, and bailed in the sum of $8,000 each.

Ex-Congressman Bowen has been elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature, from Charleston county.

A few days since near Kossuth, Auglaize county, a man named Wm. Myers, fell out of his wagon while in a state of intoxication, and was kicked to death by his horses.

Three marriage licenses were issued last week from the Probate Court of Franklin county on the application of ladies. Leap year is close at hand.

Petitions for the commutation of the sentence of Botts, the murderer of Pet Halstead, will be presented to the New Jersey Court of Pardons.

A dispatch from Castleton states that the Hudson river there is choked with ice from shore to shore and the wind blowing a gale from the Northwest. The cold increased hourly, and it was thought the river would close at Castleton last night. A Schenectady dispatch says it is estimated that six hundred loaded boats have been frozen in, and unless the weather grows warmer they will have to remain where they are all winter.

The Mace-Coburn mill occurs to-day, within fifty miles of New Orleans. Many noted pugilists are there, and the police report the influx of a large number of roughs and thieves.

Captain Thomas Everson, President of the South Reading National Bank, and the oldest bank president in Massachusetts, died yesterday at his residence in Wakefield, at the age of eighty-six.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 29.—Weather cloudy and cold. The river has fallen six inches. Port list—Up: Idle Wild, 8 P. M.; Falls City, 1 A. M.; Rob Roy, 7; Fayette, 9; Dick Johnson, 10. Down: Palmetto, 7; W. Brown and Warner, 11; Sampson, 12; J. F. Toule, 8; Mary Amend, 2; Ada Herlmes, 4; W. Cowan, 5; Morning Star, 8. Business very good.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—River slowly declining, with five water in the canal and three feet in the chute. Cold and snowed this morning. Business inactive. Arrived—Comet and Sec Me, Pomeroy; Eddyfield, Cairo. Departed—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Eddyville, Nashville.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 29.—Arrived—Maria Louise, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Nightingale, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Armadillo, Cincinnati, 6 P. M. Departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Charles Robman, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Maria Louise, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Nightingale, Arkansas river, 3 P. M.; St. Joseph, Memphis, 3 P. M. The Alice has laid up here. The river has risen four inches. Thermometer 38 at daylight; 28 to-night; cloudy. A dispatch from Grand Tower to-night reports the Alton and Scatle Silver laid up. The Dexter and Vicksburg passed down. The river is full of ice.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Arrived—None. Departed—Yarger, Strader and Hensley, New Orleans; Bell of Memphis, Emile Lafarge, Vicksburg. River falling; considerable ice running. Weather very cold.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—Arrived—Ella Hughs Evansville. River rising slowly with twenty-four inches large on Harpeth shoals.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cloudy and cold. River rising slowly. Arrived—R. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—St. Marys, John Scott, Oceanus, Richmond, New Orleans; Marnie City, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Tar Turner goes on dock here for repairs.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 29.—Boats down to-day: Mary Alice and barges, 12 A. M. Up: Roseville, 8 last night. Boats up to-day: Gov. Allen, 11 A. M.; Julia, 8 P. M. Cool and clear; river rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—Arrived—Belfort, St. Louis. Departed—Importer, Arkansas. Cloudy and cool.

The Andy Johnson Raised—Mississippi Closed by Ice.

CHICAGO, November 29.—The steamer Andy Johnson, which was sunk last week below Quincy, Ill., was raised to-day, and will be taken to Hannibal for repairs.

The Mississippi is entirely closed above the bridge at Dubuque and points further south.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 fall 91; No. 2 10½. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 41c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 68c. Barley steady; fall No. 2 58c. Hogs firm at $5 75@6 12½.

AN exploring party in British Columbia pronounces the pass discovered two years ago, and named Dominion Pass, as too steep and high to be practicable for a railway, the party in ascending from Swamp river having crossed a glacier fed by the mountain streams coming from the south side of the narrow gorge through which the route lies. They crossed, however, with the train safely, and descended about fifteen miles, following Castle river on the other side of the divide, when, the season being so far advanced, and about two feet of snow having fallen on the divide, it was deemed prudent to return with the animals, the first which had ever crossed the range.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather for Thursday over the lakes and Atlantic coast; winds increasing to brisk northwest in New England, but diminishing and veering to north from the lower lakes to North Carolina; easterly winds, with threatening weather, in the Gulf States; cloudy weather on the south Atlantic coast; snow west of Kansas and Nebraska, and will probably extend eastward over those States. Cautionary signals are continued for this evening at Oswego, Rochester, Norfolk and New York, and ordered for New London, Boston and Portland.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1871.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Colfax and family, Senators Morton and Morrill, of Maine, with their families, and Senator Sumner arrived to-day. There are now about thirty members of Congress in Washington.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cotton unsettled and dull at 18c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—Cotton unsettled and dull; low middling 17½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18⅝@18¾c; net receipts 2,311 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,504 bales; coastwise 1,743 bales; sales 4000 bales; stock 29,524 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 29.—Cotton in good demand; offerings light; middlings 18¾c; net receipts 3,096 bales; exports to Barcelona 4,000 bales; coastwise 921 bales; sales 1,800 bales; stock 67,339 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 29.—Cotton dull and heavy; middlings 18½c; net receipts 3,386 bales; exports, Great Britain, 770 bales; coastwise 2,428 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 60,749 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 29.—Cotton heavy; good ordinary 16¼c; net receipts 1,782 bales; exports, coastwise 1,269 bales; sales 900 bales; stock 33,297 bales.

CITY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 29, 1871.

	Cents.
Allenton & Co, S. W., New York	3
Boll, Robert, St. Louis, Mo.	3
Cordell, John M., Tennessee county, Tenn.	3
Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.	1
Dermer, E. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Free Press, Kittanning, Pa.	1
Fisher & Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Fowler, Lucy E., Brownsville, Pa.	1
Gallagher, Lizzie, New Alexandria, Pa.	1
Gingrt, J., Franklin, Pa.	1
Girt, Elizabeth, Freeport, Pa.	3
Gorgas, S. L., New Berry, Pa.	3
Herald, Greensburg, Pa.	1
Hutchinson, J. Kims P. O., Pa.	1
Isham, A. W., Titusville, Pa.	3
Leaufer, G. W., Connellsville, Pa.	1
Lang, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Mahoning Register, Youngstown, Ohio	1
Mason, George, North Star, Pa.	3
Merae, M. A. O., Augusta, Ga.	3
Mitchell, Captain S., Memphis, Mo.	3
Macomber, Mrs. J. A., New Bedford, Mass.	3
Madge, R. G., Worth P. O., Pa.	3
Mcmann, Miss Priscilla, Middletown, Pa.	1
McGee, Mrs. Elizabeth, Rush Run, Ohio	3
Nelson, Edwards, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Penney, John, McKeesport, Pa.	1
Pike, B. F., Uniontown, Pa.	3
Republican, Greensburg, Pa.	1
Register and American, Indiana, Pa.	1
Ryan, John, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	3
Smith, W. Mrs., Belsena P. O.	1
Stevenson, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Smylie, Miss Mattie, Martin's Ferry, Ohio	3
Stearns, E. C., Rolla, Mo.	3
Smith, Gamaliel, New Castle, Pa.	1
Winkle, Van W. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.	3
Wiley, John, Bellair, Ohio	3

THANKSGIVING.

The Attractions of To-Day.

This is Thanksgiving Day, and while many will consume it in visits to friends and family reunions a great number will spend the morning in attending church, while others will devote the afternoon and evening to amusements. At nearly all our churches there will be services this morning appropriate to the occasion. Many Thanksgiving dinners will be given, and many happy family reunions will occur during the day.

The places of amusement have all prepared excellent bills of fare for the entertainment of their patrons.

At the new Pittsburgh Opera House the ever attractive combination of the Sisters of New York will be presented by the new Cleveland company at at the matinee. In the evening Mr. Charles Mathews and the company will appear in Sheridan's "Critic," with the "Little Toddlekins" and "The Mountain Lover"—certainly an excellent programme.

Manager Beamer, of the old Fifth Avenue Opera House, will present the very excellent Irish drama, "Shin Fane," with Mr. Tom Riggs in the principal character at the matinee to-day, and also at the evening performance. The drama is a highly interesting one and is gotten up in a superior manner. Those who visit the "old" Opera House will assuredly enjoy a treat.

At the Varieties Manager Aims has an excellent bill of fare in store for his patrons, both in the afternoon and evening.

The Museum, under the able directorship of Major Burnell, will also present extra attractions.

At the Academy of Music, Cal Wagner's Minstrels will appear afternoon and evening with programmes of an attractive nature, and full of songs, dances and comicalities. The troupe is really an excellent one, and well worthy of the patronage of the people.

With such a bill of fare the seekers for amusements cannot help being satisfied.

POLITICAL.

Suggestion Meetings Last Night.

Last evening several of the wards held suggestion meetings. The proceedings will be found below:

First Ward.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the First ward, held last evening at the School House, Capt. Andrew Miller was called to the chair, and Mr. W. W. J. Diehl officiated as secretary.

The following nominations were made:

Select Council—G. W. Coffin, Wm. B. Hunter.

Common Council—Josiah Cohen, Jos. M. Gazzam, John Fitzsimmons, Wm. J. Latimer, Sam. M. Fulton and Fred. Schill.

School Directors—George Wilson, D. R. Speer and Capt. Andrew Miller.

Judge of Elections—R. C. Elliot.

Inspector—A. F. Brackmeyer, David R. Campbell.

Return Inspector—Julius Franke.

Assessor—James Gracey.

Constable—Matthew Keep.

The following resolution was read by Mr. Elliot:

Resolved, That none but known Republicans be allowed to vote at the primary election. Adopted.

Mr. Humbert offered the following:

Resolved, That we whose names are suggested this evening, pledge ourselves to support the candidates who may be chosen on Saturday next, to represent the ward in Councils, &c.; and also to support to the best of our abilities the Republican candidates for other city offices. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

Fourth Ward.

Last evening the Republicans of the Fourth ward met, in pursuance of a call, for the purpose of suggesting candidates for Councils and ward offices.

Henry Hays, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. W. S. McGhee was appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen were nominated for the several offices:

Select Council—Wm. A. Herron, Dr. McDonald.

Mr. Herron, who was present, positively declined being a candidate for the position and withdrew his name, and Dr. McDonald was nominated by acclamation.

Common Council—The present incumbents, Messrs. Hart, Werner and Follansbee, were re-nominated by acclamation.

School Directors—W. A. Herron, Dr. Bergher and C. W. Robb.

Judge of Elections—Henry Hays.

Inspector—W. G. McClure.

Return Inspector—Wm. McKnight, Jr.

Alderman—Samuel Anderson, Samuel Collins and J. H. Young.

Constable—John Tetley, Jr.

Attention was called to the assertions made in some newspapers that a large number of voters had been colonized in the ward.

This drew forth the Assessor, Mr. A. P. Thompson, who admitted that the number of new assessments were much larger than heretofore.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which Mr. W. G. Smythe offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three, in connection with Mr. Thompson, be appointed to ascertain and report if any colonizing for election purposes has been done in the Fourth ward, and to report the names and residences of the new arrivals.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns until Saturday afternoon at three o'clock for the purpose of hearing the report of the above mentioned committee. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following as the committee: Messrs. Smythe, McClure and Owens, in connection with Assessor Thompson.

On motion, adjourned.

Twenty-third Ward.

The Republicans of the twenty-third ward met in school house No. 6, on the Braddock's Fields plank road, for the purpose of suggesting and nominating candidates for Council and ward offices.

On motion of Senator Anderson the meeting was organized by calling George F. Oliver, Esq., to the chair, and electing Messrs. R. J. Wilson and P. F. Smith secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the Democrats in the house were invited to retire from the meeting.

The chairman then announced the offices to be filled, and the following were nominated from the suggestions made:

Select Council—W. J. Lewis, by acclamation.

Common Council—H. W. Oliver, Sr., Frank Kohne.

School Directors—John A. Williams, James McKibben. Judge—J. Davis. Inspector—James Berry, Return—Isaac Hartford. A. B. Palmer. Assessor—Jack Mould. Constable—George Nace.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

The following names were suggested at the caucus in the Second ward, Allegheny: Mayor—A. P. Callow, D. L. Smith and H. F. Comley. Select Council (one to nominate)—Simon Drum and Wm. Stewart. Common Council—(three to nominate)—A. Leggate, T. F. Grubbs, J. Taggart, Jr., J. White, Jr., Alfred Sack, S. Ashworth, W. Tate, J. E. Strickler and Jesse Rigby. Director of the Poor—William Murdoch, Alderman—(one to nominate)—W. H. Lockhart, J. Hunter, C. M. Irvin, N. Graham, D. S. McKnight and W. H. Alexander. Assessor—John Sterrett.

That Custom House Fire.

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday we gave the particulars of a fire in the United States District Attorney's office, in the Custom House, as reported to us by officer Warner, of the police force. One of our reporters interviewed several of the United States officials to-day, and they maintained that there was no fire; that all that did happen was that the gas jet in one of the burners suddenly shot up some distance, owing to an unusual pressure. This alarmed the officer, and he rushed up stairs, and kicking open the door of the room, turned off the gas. We have now given both sides of the matter, and dismiss the subject.

The Woodhull Lecture.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, whose name has recently become so well known, will lecture in Library Hall to-morrow evening on "Constitutional Equality." The hall will no doubt be well filled, as everybody has a curiosity to see and hear the lecturer.

INFORMATION is wanted of Jacob Geyser, an aged man, who left his home on Friday of last week, and has not since been heard from. A description of his dress and appearance will be found in the advertising columns on our first page.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MATINEES at all the places of amusement to-day.

THE DIXMONT attendants give an entertainment to the inmates to-night.

THE prisoners in a majority of our reformatory institutions will have a Thanksgiving dinner to-day.

THE Fourth warders have appointed a committee to bunko up their constituents.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGON, who recently appeared at the Academy Avenue Opera House, is going to New Orleans to open the new Varieties Theater in that city.

YESTERDAY morning Catharine McCarthy charged James Reed with the larceny of a cooking stove. The accused was arrested and taken before Alderman McMasters where he maintained that the stove belonged to him. He waived a hearing and gave bail for Court.

DAVID LOWRY, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the *American Manufacturer*, weekly, and the *People's Monthly*, to his late partners, Messrs. Macdonnell and McKnight. The success of these publications was largely due to the energy and untiring industry of Mr. Lowry.

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SOUTH SIDE.

Fire in a Foundry.

A fire broke out in the foundry of Fisher, Thomas & Co., on Carson street, South Birmingham, on Tuesday night, which destroyed three or four hundred dollars worth of patterns. Andrew Sanderer, an employee, lost about seventy-five dollars worth of tools. The firm had their loss covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.

Almost an Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a train of coal cars, while coming down the inclined plane at Keeling's coal works, at the head of Twenty-first street, Birmingham, became detached, and ran down the track to the river at a high rate of speed. Drs. Hamilton and Kerr had crossed the track on Carson street in a buggy just in time to escape being run over. The cars continued their race to the tipple, where they met with an obstruction, which kept them from running into the river. Fortunately no one was injured. The cars sufferred little damage.

SANITARY MATTERS ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Meeting Last Night—The Hospital to be Built, &c., &c.

Last evening the South Side Sanitary Committee held a meeting in the Walton Engine House, East Birmingham.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Mr. J. C. Hughes chairman. Dr. Riggs acted as Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Arnholt explained that he had acted as Dr. Woods's substitute at a late meeting of the Council of Ormsby Borough for the purpose of ascertaining their mind on the hospital question.

Mr. McClurg, from Ormsby, said there was a site across the railroad on Mr. Rook's property, which could be obtained.

Dr. Arnholt objected to the site because there was no water near it.

The Chair said that the business which the meeting had to do now was to decide at once whether they should go on with the building already commenced or give it up.

Dr. Woods said he believed there would be nothing lost in finishing up the building. He believed it would sell for more than it would cost in the course of a year, and he believed it would not be prudent to stop now that they had selected a site and laid out several hundred dollars. Even if Ormsby could legally object to the small-pox patients being taken through their borough, the building will certainly pay for itself. As far as he could learn legally he believed they had power to erect an hospital and put small-pox there in spite of the opposition offered by Ormsby.

Mr. McClurg explained that according to the arrangements at the last meeting there was to be a consultation of all the committees on the subject.

Mr. Hughes, Dr. Wood in the chair, moved that the Birmingham people go on with the erection of the hospital now commenced. This was seconded by a representative of St. Clair.

Dr. Arnholt said if the Sanitary Committees had not power to go on with the building, he did not see the use of delay.

Dr. Wood said that they started out as humanitarians for the benefit of the public, but he did not feel inclined to go on with this matter if possible, unless he knew decisively that Councils of all the boroughs were perfectly agreed.

Dr. Arnholt thought that though it might be considered prudent not to act precipately in the matter, yet there was no necessity for going back to the Councils with the matter again.

Mr. Evans thought it better to consult Councils first, as funds were short, and they ought not to spend any without knowing what they were doing.

Mr. Hughes was in favor of going on, and if Councils thought the Committee had not brains enough to spend twelve or fifteen hundred dollars let them appoint other men.

At length the resolution to go on with the building immediately, was passed, and it was resolved at the same time that Councils of all the boroughs be notified of this fact.

Dr. Wood stated there were thirty-two cases of small-pox in the city of Birmingham, and four deaths during the past week.

The sanitary reports were postponed until the next meeting.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

Fifth Ward Aldermanship.

Seeing a report in yesterday's *Evening Leader* stating I had withdrawn from the contest in favor of Mr. McBride, I hereby state that I have not thought of such a thing, and wish all my friends to remember I am still a candidate. I am satisfied the reporter of the *Leader* was misinformed by evil disposed persons.

THOS. F. HUGHES.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Charles Mathews played again last night in three pieces that are new here, and should ever be fresh in the memory of those who have seen them.

The first is called "Little Toddlekins." The fun of it is essentially French, in its first phase, and essentially English in its second. Mrs. Frank Mathews, who was the original *Araminda*, was a woman who could be funny. Women who can be funny, either on the stage or in real life, are very rare. When the occasional figure is missed, the other figures do not move in perfect order.

The central figure in the piece is missed unless you get your *Toddlekins*. Mr. Mathews was himself, of course, and great as could be wished in *Jean Robinson Brownsmith*.

There is an absurdity in this name, which will suggest to the mind that can go back to youthful memories a world of spelling-books. It is necessary to have these recollections before we can understand Mr. Mathews's school, or the pieces in which he plays.

There is a neatness and delicacy of feeling and acting in these pieces which is something to be studied.

The other pieces in which Mr. Mathews played last night need not be mentioned any more.

This evening he produces a piece which has become very famous—a piece which has kept the stage for many life-times. It is Sheridan's "Critic; or a Tragedy Rehearsed." In it he plays a double part; that of *Puff*, which is the character on whose shoulders the weight of the drama rests, and the part of *Sir Fretful Plagiary*, which is only incidental. The contrast between the the two gives, perhaps, the best idea that can be given of Mr. Mathews's versatility and power.

In the afternoon the "Sisters of New York" will be presented; and in it the full strength of Mr. Elsner's Cleveland company will have a chance to be seen.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

If all Irish dramas were like "Shin Fane," and only had a better title, they would be as enjoyable a performance to see and hear as heart could wish for.

The piece is really good in itself, and Mr. T. G. Riggs has genuine talent as an actor.

And this piece is not only worthy of being attractive, because it has the gift of sensationism put upon it. It has merit of its own, and what is more, brings out all the force of Mr. Beamer's stock company.

It is not often that in support of a star one has the chance to see so many good performers as in this piece Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hotto, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Metkiff, and specially Mrs. Meek, might any one claim with better show than half of those who do claim it, the right to "star."

"Shin Fane" will be played this afternoon and evening, and those who wish to get a seat will do well to be at the box office early. It is also announced for to-morrow evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims is going to celebrate Thanksgiving in the worst possible kind of way. He is not satisfied with one performance, but is going to give two of them, and each so good as to spoil all thoughts of turkey. Who is going to be yanked off by a gobbuler, when he can sit for two hours and enjoy that best singing, dancing and negro comicalities that ever were compressed into two programmes?

Cal Wagner at the Academy.

Cal Wagner gives us a surprise, just as Duprez and Benedict did once in a while.

We only thought to hear an ordinary traveling minstrel company, and, when least expecting it, enjoyed a fine performance.

There are few better end men than Cal Wagner himself, and Ned Fox. They are as good a couple in the business as can be had.

And they are supplemented by two of the best singers of the sentimental that can be found in any traveling company. Mr. Coster, the tenor of the company, has a beautiful, sonorous voice, and so has William Castle. Mr. Freeth will never be an S. C. Campbell, but may still become, he will achieve the same great reputation.

Messrs. Wagner and Brown, though their names do not appear in the letters, proved themselves real artists. And Cal. Wagner capped the climax in his "Southern Plantation Melody."

This admirable company of minstrels will give two performances to-day; one in the afternoon at two o'clock; the other at the usual hour of the evening. They will also appear on Friday evening.

They are so good that they should be seen by everybody.

Fanny Janauschek.

When George William Curtis gets enthusiastic in this way over any public performer, an indorsement is involved which is worth something. *Harper's Weekly*, under the management of Mr. Curtis, does not give half a column to one who is not worth it. This is what Mr. Curtis says:

"Right or wrong the mind will always connect Janauschek and Rachel, somewhat as it does Siddle and Keach. True, Janauschek and Rachel were never rivals, for the wonderful career of the latter was over when the former rose. Still, to the mass they are rivals. The mention of one will always suggest the other. The very contrast of their lives strengthen the association. Rachel, the child, large eyed ballad-singer of the *Rue-du-Helder* being transfigured, as it were, to a queen whose kingdom has become a shadowy border land between Hellenic and Modern Art. Rachel restoring more than the traditional splendors of the stage—scenic, passion, and exacting—recalls the story of a life which sounds like one of those tales the turbaned traveler tells in the cafes of Cairo, and seems to require a surrounding of divans and a distant view of cupolas and minarets as a proper framework to give it reality.

"Janauschek, the strong, the rebellious serf in the veins of Bohemia, suddenly stepping forth as the admired and beloved artist of the German nation, graving her name with a firm hand on the annals of her country's art-history. Unlike Rachel, created only by force of will and genius, rising from the lower plane of servitude to the highest pinnacle of fame then, like Rachel, crossing the ocean to win the admiration of a new world, offers to the mind a life whose story of labor and resolution might afford Emerson the subject of an Essay on Representative Women of the Modern World.

"Whatever, too, the difference of their genius, the difference of their character is no less present to the mind when either is mentioned. Born and bred in Paris, Rachel, with all her genius, saw not that even genius of the highest order will allow itself to be wedded to character. We sorrow at the inner life of the great Frenchwoman. She is only an exotic of the great Bohemian. Rachel could see in America but a new field wherein to glean admiration and money. Janauschek saw in it freedom, and the memories of the past therefore made it to her, even as to the Irish emigrant, the Land of Promise. The relics of Courts and the approbation of Kings and rulers had been hers; but still they failed to satisfy. She longed for the appreciation that does not humiliate with accompanying consciousness of favors bestowed. She got that from America, and an American she became. But even this would not lill her restless craving. She must not only be a free woman, admired and respected, she must be understood in the language of her adopted country. The task was one of determination, came to her aid, and now she comes before us American in language as in spirit, with the record of her past as truly American as any self-made man's among us.

"America taught Rachel nothing. She returned to Europe to intrigue for a wealthy marriage, to scheme against another woman, and lived for the disgracing love of a married man.

"At every step these two women suggest each other by contrast.

"Janauschek, destined as she is to lead, perhaps, in some degree, to reform our stage, now that she speaks our language, will *not* obliterate the memory of Rachel thereon. Men will recall with wonder the fascinations of a face that was in itself an epic, and women will remember with a shudder how they shrank and fainted before the spell of *Phedre* and *Adrienne*. Many a lonely to-day to greet Janauschek but Marathon is still Marathon, though Sedan has also become historical, and Euripides is still sublime, though Shakespeare has written. The past is the chefs; and she was of it if ever artist was. The present is Janauschek's; the firm, healthy present, and in it we hail this grand worker in our own tongue as the adopted Tragedienne of America."

Death of a Fireman.

The many friends of Paschal Mardie will regret to learn that he died at the residence of his mother, on Elm street, last night shortly after eight o'clock. Mr. Mardie, at the time of his death, was employed as fireman in the Eagle Steam Fire Engine Company, with which company he has been identified since the organization. He succeeded, by his genial manners and amiable disposition, in winning hosts of friends, and gained the confidence and respect of all those who formed his acquaintance. He was about twenty-six years of age, and unmarried. He was one of the firemen selected to attend the Chicago fire, and faithfully performed his trust. During his connection with the company he was never known to neglect his duties, but always responded promptly to alarms of fire. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

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CITY ELECTION.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

On Tuesday, DECEMBER FIFTH, you will elect for the term of three years a Mayor, Treasurer and City Controller. In view of the well-known ascendancy of the Republican party in this community it would seem unnecessary to remind you of your duty as citizens and the obligations which devolve upon you to support by votes and influence the candidates which have been placed in nomination as the exponents of your principles. The base attempt now being made to defeat our candidate for Mayor, and to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of this city a man always identified with our political opponents seems to demand notice. Under the flimsy guise of an "ANTI-RING," "Independent" or "Citizens" candidate, a life-long Democrat who clung to the desperate fortunes of his party during the entire rebellion and who to this hour has never faltered in its support, save when he has furled the banner of the party that he might more readily win a partisan victory, again seeks the highest municipal office in your gift. Your votes are to be purloined, if possible, by the paltry devices of political strategy and the executive control of this great Republican city, with its varied manufacturing and commercial interests is to pass for three years into the hands of the Democrats. With an audacity that cannot but provoke a smile of derision these followers of a so-called Democracy, whose Chiefs and Sachems have just been thrust from power in the first city of the Union by an indignant people for their unblushing rascality and peculations here, in Pittsburgh, don the robes of civic virtue and strut upon our streets as exampars of political honesty and the opponents of "Ring!" Ring!" While we, as Republicans, may be amused by the antics of these impostors, let us rebuke at the polls the dishonesty that would thus put upon our intelligence and descernment.

In support of the fact that Mr. Blackmore is recognized by the faithful as the candidate of the Democratic party, it need only be stated that the Democratic City Executive Committee met on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the St. Charles Hotel, and unanimously resolved to make no nomination, but to support Mr. Blackmore as the man of their choice for the Mayoralty. The Pittsburgh *Post* has also been filled with sensational falsehoods and atrocious calumnies on Mr. Morgan, alleging that he intended having the election held at the City Hall, instead of at the usual polling places in the different wards, and that he also was using his influence as your candidate to open the doors of the Western Penitentiary to colonize recruits to his standard, by procuring the pardon of convicted felons incarcerated there. It would be astounding, indeed, if the Republican party at this day, and in the light of recent events, should conclude to resort to the desperate tactics of Tammany Hall to carry a municipal election! These weak and spasmodic inventions of the enemy only serve only to disclose their deadly malice and the importance they attach to the present contest. We are on the eve of a Presidential campaign the results of which will affect the destinies of our country for all coming time, and if the Republican Party is successful, as we all believe and hope, the sad experiences of the past will not have been in vain. At such a moment it behooves us to avoid even the appearance of wavering and to rally in unbroken phalanx in defense of our principles and in support of our candidates.

Aside from weighty political considerations, candor compels your committee to state that the time during which Mr. Blackmore acted as Mayor failed to develop in his fitness for that important trust. During his official term *thousands of dollars* of fines and penalties *publicly* imposed were *privately remitted*, and the offenders thus escaped the punishment due their crimes. An examination of his official record shows that thousands of dollars were thus lost to the city treasury, and that offenders were daily turned loose and "discharged," unwhipped of justice! The scenes of disorder and turbulence which marked his reign cannot but be well remembered by the public, and we need only now recall them to your not